



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 December 1993

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OAU Minisummit Continues in Cairo 8 December

Mubarak Speaks on African Debts

NC0812114693 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0957 GMT
8 Dec 93

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)—President Hosni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt, which was chosen to be the headquarters of the African Bank, will exert all its efforts to facilitate the operations and activities of the bank in order to enable it to realize its objectives.

President Mubarak said at the meeting of the tripartite committee of the OAU, which convened this morning, that at this current point in time the whole world is witnessing the establishment of strong economic groupings. Therefore, Africa must not lag behind in this development. [passage omitted]

President Mubarak told the African tripartite committee: There is another matter we need to pay attention to—the issue of African debts. Despite the fact that the international conference on African debts, which we have called for, has not yet taken place should not discourage us or weaken our resolve in this regard. We need to continue our efforts with the creditor countries and international financial institutions to lighten the debt burden.

President Mubarak said that there was an important meeting yesterday on the OAU mechanism for the prevention and resolution of conflicts. He pointed out that there is no need to discuss in detail the negative effects of such conflicts on all our economies. Therefore, he added, we are waiting for your institutions to do all they can to support this vanguard mechanism.

Concluding his speech, the president expressed his sincere wishes to the African tripartite committee for success in its activities and efforts.

Statement on South Africa Issued

NC0712190393 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT
7 Dec 93

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA)—The African heads of state and government who attended today's minisummit in Cairo have expressed their satisfaction with the important progress made last month in the negotiations in South Africa. In a statement issued today, they particularly welcomed the establishment of the negotiating forum [al-mahfel al-tafawidi] and independent structures necessary for the democratic and nonracial elections to be held in South Africa on 27 April. They also welcomed the establishment of a transitional executive council.

The heads of state and government also welcomed the forum's approval on 18 November of the interim constitution of South Africa, which will pave the way for a democratic and nonracial society.

The heads of state and government expressed concern over the spiralling violence in South Africa, especially the threats issued by the Freedom Coalition that the country will be plunged into a civil war if nonracial democracy is established in the country.

The heads of state and government called on all citizens there to refrain from any violence and to cooperate to enable the South African people to participate in the April 1994 election.

The heads of state and government appreciated the work of the OAU observers in South Africa. They called on all OAU members and other countries to contribute to the fund that will assist in South Africa's elections and enable the liberation movements to mobilize citizens to participate in those elections.

Mechanism Approved for Disputes

NC0712200893 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] The final session of the African minisummit chaired by President Hosni Mubarak was held this evening. The heads of state and delegations from 11 African states participated. At the beginning of the session, President Mubarak expressed his sorrow for the death of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, adding that Africa will miss him. Mubarak asked participants to observe a minute's silence in his honor.

OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmad Salim read the draft statement issued by the Central Apparatus on the Mechanism for the Prevention, Management, and Settlement of African Disputes. The draft statement highlighted the need to give priority to the Somali issue and national reconciliation among the Somali factions. The draft commended Mubarak's efforts to achieve this reconciliation and thanked Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi for mediating among the Somali factions. The draft voiced support for all the efforts to solve the Somali problem. The draft statement emphasized the need for unified African action and the need for Africa to speak with one voice to settle the conflict in Somalia and achieve national reconciliation there.

Salim added that the African heads of state and government endorsed the resolution passed by the African foreign ministers on establishing an apparatus defining a mechanism for settling African disputes.

On Burundi, the minisummit called for extending assistance to it, resources permitting, be it financial or technical assistance. The minisummit emphasized the member states' responsibility for helping the African nations facing difficult circumstances. The African heads of state and government stressed their support for the people and government of Burundi and appealed to the government and all forces there to work to achieve peace and reconciliation there. They urged all parties to extend help to the African force that will be dispatched to Burundi.

On Angola, the summit expressed anxiety over the deteriorating situation there and appealed to various countries to extend every possible humanitarian aid to alleviate the bad conditions there. It highlighted the importance of the peace process in Angola and the need to implement the relevant African and international resolutions.

The summit called on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to take a positive stance to conclude a peace agreement with the government.

On Liberia, the summit praised the efforts exerted by the Economic Community of West African States, known as ECOWAS, and the efforts exerted by Benin's president. It called for continuing these efforts and urged the various Liberian parties to implement the relevant African and international resolutions in full.

At the Libyan Government's request, the summit studied the Libyan-Western conflict and appealed for its peaceful resolution. It also appealed for a fair trial for the two Libyan defendants and asked that this trial be held in a neutral country.

It also called on the OAU secretary general to follow up this issue and report on it.

The presidents heard a report from the president of Niger on the meetings of the Saharan Plain countries held in Algeria on 22 and 23 November 1993. They expressed satisfaction with these countries' efforts to resolve the conflicts in the Saharan Plain.

The summit welcomed the establishment of the special fund to support the Central Apparatus of the Mechanism for the Prevention, Management, and Resolution of Conflicts and approved the resolution taken by the Central Apparatus on the ministerial level to allocate 5 percent of the OAU budget to finance the fund's activities, with the proviso that this sum is not less than \$100 million.

The summit appealed to the African governments and the international community to extend aid to the African Peace Fund.

The summit stressed the need to strengthen the role of the OAU Secretariat General.

The heads of the delegation expressed their appreciation to President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government and people for the welcome accorded them and the efforts made to ensure the summit's success.

The minisummit approved the draft resolution on various African issues, which was read by the OAU secretary general.

OAU Secretary Views Outcome

*NC0712182693 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT
7 Dec 93*

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA)—OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim held a news conference at the end of

the African minisummit today. He announced that the OAU is ready to accept financial support for the mechanism of settling inter-African disputes provided that it is unconditional and no political pressure is exerted on Africa. He added: We will accept this financial backing according to the needs we specify and it will not influence our political decisions in Africa.

Regarding the Lockerbie issue, the OAU secretary general said that the African minisummit had reiterated the resolution issued by the African summit held in Cairo in June regarding the Libyan-Western crisis. He noted that during their discussion at the minisummit the African leaders said that the two Libyan suspects could be tried in a neutral country.

Salim praised the minisummit's achievements, which were done in a very short time. He noted that the African leaders examined the current conflicts in Burundi, Liberia, and Angola and focused on the current conflict in Somalia, adding that the sessions were held in an extremely friendly atmosphere.

Asked what Ethiopian President Zenawi told the conferees about the peace talks on Somalia, recently held in his country, Salim said: President Zenawi briefed the African leaders during the closed session on the true situation in Somalia. The Ethiopian president noted that the Somali conflict is primarily the responsibility of the Somali people and their leaders and that they themselves must proceed toward a solution. The Ethiopian president also informed them of the need for the OAU to contribute with the UN toward finding a solution to the current conflict in Somalia.

Asked if the mechanism for settling disputes in Africa will have a military force of its own, the OAU secretary general pointed out that the United Nations does not have its own military force, although it was established more than 50 years ago. He added: We will rely on our capabilities within Africa, particularly since some African citizens have served in peacekeeping forces in several countries and have enough experience.

Asked what the OAU's role in Somalia will be following the withdrawal of U.S. troops in March, Salim said that the situation there is not the responsibility of the African organization alone but also of the entire world. He added: They [the UN peacekeeping forces] came to Somalia as part of their responsibility and as they did in other regions, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina. He noted that there are a considerable number of African troops currently in Somalia.

Salim hoped his organization will receive backing from the international community, in addition to Africa's resources, to establish the mechanism. The OAU secretary general noted the importance of implementing the resolutions issued by this minisummit.

On the number of troops to be sent to Burundi, Salim said that it will be a very small African force of 200

people, including 180 military personnel and 20 civilians. He added that this force will also assist and back the protection force now in Burundi to protect key people, promote dialogue among the various parties and forces, create an atmosphere of trust between the government and the people, and help implement the Security Council resolutions. He added that this force may be dispatched before the end of the month.

At the beginning of the news conference, Salim expressed his and the African leaders' sorrow on the death of the Ivory Coast president, who played a prominent role in promoting peace and development in Africa. He noted that the minisummit examined two main issues: the mechanism of settling African conflicts and how to finance this mechanism. He added that the African leaders also discussed several other issues, including expanding the technical staff and the number of secretaries within the OAU so that the organization can perform its duty.

Somali Faction Leaders Discuss Conference Events

Aidid 'Optimistic' About Reconciliation

PM0712135993 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 4 Dec 93 p 5

[Abraham Faysaha, name as transliterated, report: "Aidid Tells AL-HAYAH: I am Optimistic About Somali Reconciliation"]

[Text] Aidid Ababa—General Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the Somali National Alliance, has expressed his optimism about the possibility of achieving national reconciliation among Somali factions, which began unofficial talks in Addis Ababa yesterday through Ethiopian intermediaries.

Aidid told AL-HAYAH upon his arrival in the Ethiopian capital from Mogadishu Thursday night/Friday Morning aboard a U.S. military aircraft: "I am optimistic that the Somalis will surmount all outstanding problems among them."

On the reason for changing his mind about staying in Mogadishu and his decision to come to Addis Ababa, which was made within 24 hours, Aidid said: "The entire world is changing."

Asked whether he was going to meet with his rival, interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, he said: "We are not enemies. He is my brother, and, of course, I will meet with him."

Briefs Diplomats on Conference

EA0712160593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], and of the United Somali Congress [USC], today at Giyon Hotel, Addis Ababa, his residence, received the French, Russian,

Chinese and Iranian ambassadors to Ethiopia. Chairman Aidid and the ambassadors discussed the current situation in Somalia, the progress being made at the Somali conference, the efforts being made to rebuild the country and the best methods of assisting the Somali people. Chairman Aidid briefed the envoys on the recent humanitarian conference that was held in Addis Ababa. He stressed to the ambassadors that Somalia should be left alone to decide its destiny without foreign interference and humanitarian assistance should be channeled through international and independent agencies.

The chairman also told the ambassadors that after the current informal talks between the Somali organizations, the organizations would issue a joint call for the holding of a final national conference, establishment of a transitional administration and agree on where and when the conference would be held.

Speaking for their part, the envoys made it clear that their governments supported the idea that the Somali issue should be left to the Somalis to resolve and also supported the efforts that had been made by the countries of the Horn of Africa spearheaded by the Ethiopian Government aimed at finding a just solution to the Somali issue. The ambassadors promised to participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia. The meeting ended in success and a friendly atmosphere with the chairman and ambassadors reaching consensus on all matters discussed.

Ali Mahdi Reports Failure of Ethiopian Peace Efforts

PM0712142193 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Dec 93 p 4

[Interview with interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] [Khalifah] What happened during the meeting with [Ethiopian] President Zenawi?

[Ali Mahdi] Regrettably, there were differing views. We want the previous Addis Ababa agreement to be implemented fully and the meeting with the other side to be under the Ethiopian Government's auspices, proceeding from the previous agreement and ways of implementing it. But the Ethiopian Government turned down this offer, insisting that we should begin from square one and that the United Nations should keep out from these endeavors.

[Khalifah] Does that mean that the Ethiopian endeavors have completely collapsed, or is still there a hope of reaching a kind of understanding between you and the Ethiopians?

[Ali Mahdi] We believe that the Ethiopian endeavors have collapsed and failed completely. We also believe that the Ethiopian position is new, biased, and against the international will, under whose auspices the previous

reconciliation conference and the humanitarian conference were held. We have not found an explanation for the new Ethiopian position.

[Khalifah] Will you remain in Addis Ababa to continue the efforts, or will you leave for Mogadishu with the other allied factions?

[Ali Mahdi] Our decision is to leave Addis Ababa immediately with members of the Somali delegations, except General Aidid, whose position we do not know. I am now (1200 hrs) waiting for the plane belonging to the international forces (UNOSOM) to move me and those who are with me to Mogadishu.

[Khalifah] What will the next step be after you return to the Somali capital?

[Ali Mahdi] We will begin immediately to implement the previous Addis Ababa agreement to the letter, especially with regard to forming a national assembly (provisional parliament), forming a transitional government, collecting arms, returning property (to their owners), extending security and order, and completing the formation of regional administrations in all Somali regions. All this will be done in cooperation between us and international forces.

[Khalifah] What about the position of the other party (Gen. Aidid), who is opposed to these steps?

[Ali Mahdi] We have two ways to deal with this issue:

1. A national dialogue to implement the agreement, and nothing else;
2. Military action against any force opposed to implementation.

[Khalifah] How do you view the new Ethiopian position, and in your view, what are the reasons for it?

[Ali Mahdi] The Ethiopian Government played a role in the reconciliation conference and its resolutions and recommendations. It participated in the debates and agreed to all its [the reconciliation agreement's] clauses, pledging to work to implement and bolster it. It also participated in the recent humanitarian conference and attended it from start to finish. It expressed no objection during the debates or to the resolutions or recommendations. But after the conclusion of the conference proceedings we were completely surprised by an Ethiopian statement rejecting the resolutions of the humanitarian conference. Then we were surprised by the position concerning holding a new reconciliation conference, evading the resolutions of the previous conference. Then we were surprised by the Ethiopian Government's position on its role in Somalia.

During our meeting with the president this morning (Saturday) we tried to understand the reasons for these changes. For our part, we insisted on our position and left after a disagreement. And as I said earlier, we are preparing to leave Addis Ababa. And we regret this strange change in the Ethiopian position.

[Khalifah] Do you believe that the Ethiopian position is linked to a new U.S. position in Somalia?

[Ali Mahdi] I do not believe so. Because the Americans have reasonable experience of the situation in Somalia. They know the influences and forces of every size.

[Khalifah] Did you inform the Ethiopian Government of your protest at the way in which Gen. Aidid was received on his arrival in Addis Ababa.

[Ali Mahdi] We came to Addis Ababa to solve the problems, not to talk about protocol or anything else.

[Khalifah] How do you assess the recent humanitarian conference and its resolutions?

[Ali Mahdi] It was a successful conference. Just as Ethiopian efforts failed to reconcile us, the UN humanitarian conference succeeded in helping us.

U.S. Said To Trade 'Honorable' Pullout for Aidid Pledges

PM0612115393 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 4 Dec 93 pp 1, 4

[Abraham Faysaha, name as transliterated, and 'Ali Musa report: "Deal by Washington With Aidid Compelling Him Not To Deal With Fundamentalist Movements"]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Mogadishu, Washington, AL-HAYAH—African and Somali diplomatic sources revealed to AL-HAYAH yesterday the existence of an agreement between the U.S. Administration and Somali leader General Mohamed Farah Aidid. The most noteworthy point in the agreement is the securing of an honorable pullout from Somalia for the U.S. forces at the end of March, plus Aidid's commitment not to attack these forces while they are present in Somalia until they withdraw.

The sources added that the agreement maybe includes a pledge by Aidid to supply the Americans with information about Somali movements in Somalia before and after their departure from Somalia, and not to deal with fundamentalists in in any way in the future, especially not to include them in the current political process being engineered by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi in coordination with his Eritrean opposite number Isayas Afewerki at the OAU's request. [passage omitted]

Aidid Deputy in Khartoum Urges Departure of Foreign Forces

NC0712192593 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Dec (MENA)—The Somali National Alliance [SNA] has called on the Arab and Islamic nations to effectively help solve current disputes among the warring Somali factions.

In a news conference in Khartoum at noon today, SNA Deputy Chairman Ahmed Umar Jays said the help must come within the framework of unifying the Somali

factions and calling for a dialogue among them, not supporting particular factions to the exclusion of others.

He said the Somalis can solve their problems without foreign intervention that seeks to undermine Somali unity.

Jays accused the United Nations of changing its humanitarian mission in Somalia to a military one without

logical justification. This, he said, severely damaged the infrastructure, created sedition, and fanned the spirit of fighting by antagonizing one faction against the other.

Colonel Jays demanded that the foreign forces leave his country, saying they represent the main obstacle to the validity of any agreement reached by the Somali factions.

Burundi**Rwanda Radio Says Government, Army Distrust Persists***EA0812104193 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1400 GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] Distrust between the Army and the Government in Burundi reemerged immediately after the burial of President Melchior Ndadaye yesterday. The burial was a sort of island of cordial understanding in an ocean of suspicion. Since the coup followed by massacres between Hutus and Tutsis, thousands of Burundians are still displaced inside the country and others refugees in neighboring countries. Incidents involving civilians as well as soldiers are still being reported in a number of regions.

Central African Republic**President Patasse Receives Political Party Chairman***AB0712154093 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Dec 93*

[Text] President Ange Felix Patasse this afternoon received (Francois Bewah), chairman of the Alliance for Democracy and Progress [ADP]. (Bewah) spoke to newsmen after the audience:

[Begin recording] [(Bewah)] As you know, the ADP, of which I have the honor to be the president, is a political party that belongs to the presidential group. In this connection, I have come to meet the head of state as part of regular consultations that our various parties in the presidential group hold with the head of state. We reviewed different political, economic, and social problems facing our country. My discussions with the head of state were cordial. We exchanged views on all the problems and challenges facing our country. I informed the head of state about suggestions that will help the country to progress.

[Unidentified reporter] As a member of this presidential group, what does the ADP intend to do now in order to effectively support the head of state's concrete actions for national reconstruction?

[(Bewah)] The president once said that after the political victory, we must work toward the conquest of economic victory. It is in this regard that the ADP has made proposals. It is precisely for this reason that we have come to make a certain number of suggestions to the head of state concerning measures to be adopted at the financial, economic, and social levels in order to solve the many challenges facing the country. We therefore spoke concretely about a certain number of fields and we told the head of state about the ADP's feelings about these problems and how they can be solved.

[Reporter] What was the head of state's viewpoint about these various proposals of the ADP?

[(Bewah)] The head of state very much appreciated the concrete proposals that we have made. They concern the general public and are not limited to addressing personal problems. The head of state was very interested by our suggestions and expressed the hope that consultations of this kind could be increased at the bilateral level among the parties that are members of the presidential group. [end recording]

Gabon**AFP Reports Bongo Ahead in Polls as Clashes Continue***AB0712193093 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] Libreville, Dec 7 (AFP) - Small gangs of youths stoned cars and shops here Tuesday as Gabon's electoral commission huddled behind closed doors to oversee counting of votes in the country's first multi-party presidential poll, witnesses said.

Police gathered to keep the youths in hand as they hurled stones in an area near the city centre, particularly targeting vehicles driven by foreigners. The rest of Libreville was calm a day after police clashed with demonstrators.

The incumbent President Omar Bongo was largely ahead of his main rival, Paul Mba Abessole, in the head of state's own Haut-Ogooue province, according to the available provisional results from Sunday's election.

Bongo was also ahead in the south, generally well-informed sources said, but the contest against Father Abbesole of the National Lumberjacks' Rally (RNB) was said to be closer in the capital and in the north.

The national electoral commission, including opposition politicians was checking results under the chairmanship of Territorial Administration Minister Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou.

Ministry officials said some figures could be released later.

The reason for Tuesday's stone-throwing incidents was not immediately clear. Police on Monday used teargas to disperse opposition activists protesting at what they saw as a delay in releasing the results.

An RNB leader called on them to stop the protest, which brought out the presidential guard and at least two armoured vehicles before the troops returned to barracks overnight.

The electoral commission had suspended its work on Monday because of a procedural dispute, but an opposition politician said all was calm at the governor's office where collators are putting together the Libreville count, predicting that results would be released on Wednesday or Thursday.

More than one third of Gabon's 450,000 registered voters live in Libreville, and results from there were crucial to the presidential race.

In all, 12 candidates stood against Bongo, who has been returned unopposed three times since he first took office in 1967.

International observers said Monday they were generally satisfied with the poll, which had gone smoothly in the hinterland. They acknowledged chaos in Libreville itself, where voters' cards were not distributed in time.

Polling stations worked out their own systems to deal with the huge queues of voters who waited patiently to cast their ballot, European parliamentary observer Paul Benoit said.

"I think we can call this a valid election in terms of democratic practice," he said.

Rwanda

RPF Official Comments on Talks With Government

EA0712153093 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] Talks between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) on the preparation of the conference on assistance to Rwanda continues. It is worth recalling that the talks started on 29 November 1993 in Ngondore. As we said earlier, the meeting brings together delegations of the government and the RPF, the UN Development Program [UNDP], UNHCR and UNICEF. Other organizations are included, such as Africare and others. The meeting will draw up a document which will be presented to donors who will help us solve problems related to the war so that the peace agreement can be implemented. The meetings take place within the framework of the broad-based transitional government, as explained by Miss Christine Mutoni, who is in charge of social affairs and economic development in the RPF, to our colleague, Paul.

[Paul] You have been meeting for some days here in Mulindi, I would like to know the framework of the meeting?

[Mutoni] In fact, we have organized the meetings in many places. Sometimes we have organized them in Mulindi, Kinyihira and now we have started organizing them in Ngondore. They are meetings we hold with the UNDP and the government.

[Paul] What are the objectives of the meetings?

[Mutoni] The objectives of the meetings are various but mainly they are aimed at preparing a document which will help obtain funds from donors so as to rebuild what was damaged by the war. In short, problems which came about due to the war, clashes, problems related to the demobilization of soldiers.

[Paul] Can you tell us what you have achieved up to now?

[Mutoni] In the short time since we have met, we have started to agree on our modus operandi. First, we agreed that we were collecting information within the framework of the broad-based transitional government which will include the RPF. We were preparing the documents so that the government signs it and that assistance be sought. Our achievement therefore is that we decided that we must form joint teams made up of government and RPF representatives.

UNDP experts and other consultants who worked on the files will assist us so that we study each file. Therefore, we have a team which will study the question related to the demobilized soldiers, what will be their work, how they will be helped or how they will be integrated into normal civilian life. There is a team to follow up the question to rebuild what was damaged during the war and clashes. The team will assess what was damaged and where the damage took place, whether funds are needed to rebuild what was damaged. There is another team which will study the question of those who were displaced by the war and clashes and others who fled outside the country but can return soon, those who can return without waiting for the implementation of the refugee repatriation program. Those four teams have already started working on files. We have not yet achieved any conclusion on our work. But we continue working and hope to achieve results.

[Paul] Have you encountered any problems?

[Mutoni] We meet problems as we move forward. At the beginning we had the problem of agreeing on how we could work together. We said that in everything we do, the UNDP should understand that we do it within the framework of the peace agreements and with an understanding that it is within the framework of the broad-based transitional government which will include the RPF. We are technicians who prepare documents to be signed by the government before presenting it to donors.

First, we agreed on the context of our work, then we met another problem related to the fact that we became involved in the work a bit late. It is as if they had started to do some work and had forgotten that the RPF must take part in it as it will be part of the government. This resulted in some incomplete work such as preparing a file on what will be rebuilt before visiting all areas which were damaged by the war or clashes, or drawing up programs on demobilization without having information from the RPF. It was therefore necessary that everything be restarted and worked on again though there was no time as it had been planned that we finished the job in the middle of December.

Apart from the fact that we started the work late, we also had a problem when the defense minister announced that all the meetings between the RPF and the Rwandan Government had ceased.

Eritrea**Kenyan President Moi Continues Visit to Asmara****Stresses Regional Economic Blocs**

EA0712162993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi last night called on African leaders in this subregion to utilize fully the human and natural resources at its disposal so as to improve the living standards of the people. Noting that Africa was today facing difficult economic times, the president said there was need to consolidate the existing cooperation through the various organizations if tangible results were to be achieved. The president cited famine, drought, poverty, poor health care and lack of educational facilities as hardships which had been aggravated further by a heavy debt-servicing burden. The president therefore pointed out the need for regional economic blocs and that external aid was temporary and cannot create substantial development.

President Moi was speaking in Asmara, Eritrea, during a dinner hosted in his honor by his host, President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea. On the relations between Kenya and Eritrea, President Moi felt there was room to further strengthen the existing cordial relations, especially in areas such as economic development, transport and communications, agriculture and research. The president congratulated President Afewerki [as heard] and the people of Eritrea for their hard-won freedom. President Moi similarly commended the young nation of Eritrea for its great efforts to resolve the conflicts in troubled Somalia and the Sudan. The president particularly expressed satisfaction at the peace efforts by the various leaders of the Somali factions to come together and seek a peaceful solution to their differences. He, however, reminded them of the importance to put the interest of their nation first and work towards finding lasting peace. The president stressed that African leaders know better what problems affected their people and should not therefore seek solutions from outside the continent.

In his remarks, President Afewerki said the people of Eritrea are greatly honored by President Moi's first visit to their country. He said the visit would consolidate the warm bilateral ties that have been developing between the two countries in recent years. He recalled the prominent role played by President Moi and the Government of Kenya during Eritrea's liberation struggle and especially the hosting of peace talks between Eritrea and the Mengistu regime in Nov 1989. Mr. Afewerki said this initiative taken by President Moi was a testimony to his vision. He said it was gratifying to note that President Moi was determined to devote his undivided attention and energy towards the solution of conflicts that have bedeviled the African continent in order to pave way for good-neighborliness cooperation. President Afewerki

added that the chairmanship of president of a presidential commission to seek a peaceful solution to the Sudanese problem was a case in point. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

EA0812123093 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Excerpt] President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea and President Meles Zenawi of the transitional Government of Ethiopia on 6 December 1993 issued a joint communique. After carrying out extensive discussions on bilateral issues of concern to both the countries they expressed their need for the further strengthening of the protocol agreement with regard to the joint ministerial consultative commission established on 27 September 1993.

On the series of talks with regard to issues of regional concern, they assessed the current developments with regard to Somalia, and in particular the fourth humanitarian conference on Somalia, which was carried out in Addis Ababa from 27 November to 1 December and the previous talks which had focused on national reconciliation. President Isayas reaffirmed to President Meles that he would continue to give his support to President Meles to overcome the responsibilities bestowed upon him by the OAU and the fourth Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] meeting to seek solutions to the problems in Somalia.

In their joint communique, the leaders of Eritrea and Ethiopia reaffirmed their support to the fourth IGADD meeting that proposed for the establishment of a committee that would follow up the situation in southern Sudan, under the chairmanship of President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and which includes leaders of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Uganda as members. [passage omitted]

More on Communique

EA0812101593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi and President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea this morning issued a joint communique in Asmara, pledging to strengthen and expand cooperation in all areas of human endeavor with particular emphasis on education, culture, information, tourism, trade and industry. The two heads of state also signed a general agreement of friendship and cooperation between the two governments.

On the political situation in the region and the continent in general, the two presidents discussed the situation in Somalia and reaffirmed the decision reached at the 1993 summit meeting of the OAU in Cairo. They also supported the decision reached at the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, in Addis Ababa, including the mandate given to President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia. They further reaffirmed the decision reached at the IGADD summit in Addis Ababa on the establishment of a committee on the Sudan by the

heads of state of Kenya, Eritrea, Uganda and Ethiopia under the chairmanship of President Moi with a view to finding a peaceful and lasting solution. The two presidents also reiterated their commitment to enhance the work of IGADD as a means of regional cooperation and also hailed the signing of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, COMESA.

President Moi thanked President Afewerki, the government and the people of Eritrea for the warm hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in Eritrea. President Moi extended an invitation to President Afewerki to pay a return visit to Kenya, which the Eritrean head of state gladly accepted.

Somalia

Aidid Radio Accuses UNOSOM of Smuggling Wildlife

EA0712171593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] The main Mogadishu port has become the most important and busy transit point through which wild animals, livestock, leopard skins, charcoal, birds and other things are illegally exported. This is according to fighter Mahmud Mohamed Ali Sigane, the commander of the Somali Liberation Army [armed wing of the Somali National Alliance] for the central regions.

Speaking to Abd al-Karim Mohamed Kariye, a journalist, he added that UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] was behind the illegal activity aimed at wiping out the Somali people's natural assets with the help of Somali mercenaries. He said most of these

animals were brought from the central regions, Shabee-llaha Hoose region, Jubadda Hoose region and other parts of Somalia.

Sigane further added that UNOSOM, in addition to financing the illegal project, also provided guns and bullets with which to kill leopards and also provided cages in which to carry different types of wild animals. The commander warned the criminals for whom UNOSOM facilitated the ugly project to stop the illegal activity. He said if they did not desist from the activity they would get punishment equivalent to the crimes they had committed against Somalia and its people.

Tanzania

Prime Minister Urges Burundi To Cease Ethnic Violence

EA0712174593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] Tanzania has urged the government and army in Burundi to cease immediately the ethnic killings currently going on in that country which have created a big influx of refugees into the country. The remarks were made today by the prime minister and first vice president, Honorable John Malecela, when he addressed citizens who attended the 10th anniversary of a boat-construction factory at Pontiyasi in Mwanza town. Hon. Malecela, who is on the second day of his four-day tour of Mwanza region, said the perpetuation of the fighting in Burundi had created many refugees who have been a big burden to the nation. He said at present Tanzania had more than 500,000 refugees from Burundi, and this was evident that the political situation in that country was bad, and that it called for firm measures to resolve it. This is the second time for the Government of Tanzania to call on Burundi to end political rivalry in that country whose outcome had caused adverse effects in Tanzania.

Right-Wing Forces Continue To Occupy Fort Schanskop**De Klerk Warns of Overreacting***MB0712160193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519
GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—The government would deal firmly with anyone breaking the law, but it also had to make sure it did not over-react, State President F W de Klerk, said on Tuesday. Reacting to a question about the occupation of Fort Schanskop by right-wingers, he said the government had to make sure it did play into people's hands. "After all, that is often what they want. What the situation needs is proper management. We will have to apply perspective. No one should be allowed to stand in the way of what clearly the majority wants—and that is to vote and to exercise their democratic right to choose a new government." He was convinced that South Africa would have a legitimate, fully democratic election, and those wanting to prevent this would not succeed.

Replying to a question on how he felt about ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela attacking him personally, Mr De Klerk said it diminished a person if he became personal in fighting a political opponent. "We get along well on a person to person basis. We have an open relationship, talk on the phone and meet regularly. We are going to have a tough election fight so we must find a way, on fundamental issues, to rise above ourselves and co-operate on finding ways to end the violence and of improving the economy."

Former General Meets Commandos*MB0712200793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859
GMT 07 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—Former South African Police criminal investigation chief Gen Kobus Visser said on Tuesday night he expected the Boer Kommando members occupying Fort Schanskop in Pretoria to end their siege by Wednesday morning at the latest. He came to this conclusion after meeting Pretoria Boer Kommando leader Cmdt Willem Ratte inside the fort on Tuesday evening. He said Cmdt Ratte appeared to be calm and collected. Cmdt Ratte had given no definite undertaking to end the occupation by Wednesday morning, but said he would be considering the situation, Gen Visser said.

Gen Visser is one of the generals of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] directorate. He said the AVF had had no prior knowledge of the occupation.

Relief defence force squads arrived at the foothills of Fort Schanskop on Tuesday night to keep watch on the fort through Wednesday night.

Right-wingers said the symbolic occupation of the fort by about 30 Boer Commando members had also been

staged to draw attention to the ironic decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to President F W de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela while South Africa was being torn apart by violence. About 50 right-wingers gathered at one of the access gates to Fort Schanskop, near the Voortrekker Monument, on Tuesday evening but police denied them access.

Unconfirmed reports on Tuesday night said a number of R1 rifles were unloaded from the boot of one of the right-wingers' cars. Police were unable to obtain the car's registration number.

Police parked a large van, serving as a combined operations room for the defence force and police, in the amphitheatre below the Voortrekker Monument. Security force sources said they did not expect any action to be taken against the right-wingers during the night.

ANC Condemns Occupation*MB0712201693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1910
GMT 07 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday condemned the occupation of Fort Schanskop by about 30 right-wingers, and called on Afrikaners with courage to break ranks and join the irreversible march to freedom. In a statement, the ANC said occupation of Fort Schanskop was reminiscent of the attack on the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park in June. The ANC claimed that the National Party had been warned in advance about plans to occupy certain strategic and symbolic installations to highlight right-wingers' rejection of the Transitional Executive Council.

Fort Siege Ends 8 Dec*MB0812064693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0429
GMT 8 Dec 93*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria Dec 8 SAPA—The siege of Fort Schanskop ended on Wednesday when 17 rightwingers surrendered themselves to a large contingent of police.

However, Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe confirmed at the scene that Cmdt Willem Ratte, who commanded the Pretoria Boer Commando group, had escaped arrest. Those arrested would be charged with trespassing, with possible further charges such as damage to property being investigated.

Gen van der Merwe said he would have sent in the police task force by 4 AM on Wednesday if the group had not surrendered. But they surrendered peacefully at 4 AM, 24 hours after the siege began, after Afrikaner Volksfront

[National Front—AVF] Gen Constand Viljoen conveyed Gen van der Merwe's standpoint to the uniformed rightwingers.

One of those arrested, unemployed Mr Johan du Toit, said the group felt they had achieved their aims, namely to draw attention to rightwingers' disagreement with political trends.

The 17 would appear in court on December 15, Gen van der Merwe said. A full inquiry would be lodged into the occupation of the disused SADF [South African Defense Force] museum. He said it would have been foolish to try to arrest the group earlier, in view of the fact that they were heavily armed and because of the terrain.

Gen van der Merwe said it was difficult to say whether any other rightwingers escaped with Cmdt Ratte, an Angolan bush war veteran of 32 Battalion.

Rightwing supporters cruised around the Voortrekker Monument compound, where the fort is situated, during the night, blowing their hooters. A remarkably large SADF contingent was deployed around the koppie, but security force spokesmen were unable to say how many troops had been sent in. The only recorded casualty occurred when a soldier apparently wounded himself with his rifle.

Journalists, who visited Cmdt Ratte in the fort, which dates from the Anglo-Boer war, said the commandant was most upset about the state of disrepair to the museum.

It appears the SADF is in the process of handing over the property to the state or the Pretoria City Council.

ANC Condemns Police's Handling

MB0812093293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2231
GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—The government should have taken decisive action to immediately end the Boere Commando siege of Fort Schanskop near Pretoria, senior African National Congress [ANC] official Mathew Phosa said on Tuesday. "I don't think we can live with this kind of thing. The government should have taken decisive action to end it," Mr Phosa told SAPA after leading an ANC delegation to the fort earlier in the day in an attempt to negotiate with the about 30 rightwingers inside.

The attempt ended when police advised Mr Phosa that his delegation's safety could not be guaranteed.

Condemning the occupation of the fort as "a barbaric way to state a very weak case", Mr Phosa urged the commando members to leave and accept the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

"They had an opportunity to state their case at the World Trade Centre (site of multiparty negotiations). They should accept the decision of the majority."

Earlier, the commandos said they had occupied the fort, an historic site now managed by the defence force as a museum, as a symbolic protest against the Transitional Executive Council.

"If there had been black people inside doing such a thing, they would have been forcefully removed long ago," he said, accusing the authorities of acting "softly-softly".

British Minister Meets President De Klerk

MB0712170393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619
GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—If people did not participate in an election, they had no right to complain about what they got after it, the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, said on Tuesday. Speaking after talks at Tuynhuys with State President F W de Klerk, Baroness Chalker said she hoped for the sake of everyone in Natal that there would be full participation in the election. "I am not here to tell anyone what to do, but when I meet Chief Minister Buthelezi, I will say I believe it will be a stronger government of national unity if the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] is involved in the election. "If people do not participate in an election, they cannot complain about what they get after such an election. I think the government has done as much as possible to satisfy the IFP. One cannot allow people to raise the stakes in negotiations indefinitely." She said she was confident about the election, but it would be a testing time for South Africa. The start of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] was a long-awaited sign that normality would be resuming.

Mr De Klerk said although there might be differences in emphasis, essentially the constitution complied with the basic principles for which the IFP had always stood. "The door remains open for them, but when do they get on the wagon? The door is open for them to participate still before parliament finishes. If they don't, the constitution will be accepted without them. There will be further doors for them, but every door they don't walk through is another opportunity lost."

Mr De Klerk said Baroness Chalker had been a good friend of South Africa and he had a high appreciation for the constructive role she and the British Government had played in supporting the dynamic process taking place in South Africa. Britain had always been "very correct" in its approach to the process. Without interfering it had always given helpful advice to ensure that "we reach our goals, because it is not only important for the whole international community that we do, but especially for Britain which has an important stake in what happens here".

"The process is on its way and nothing is going to prevent South Africa from having free and fair elections."

Transitional Executive Council Meets 7 Dec*MB0712105293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0921
GMT 7 Dec 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—The end of minority rule was officially marked on Tuesday morning with the first sitting of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] in Cape Town. "This day marks the beginning of the end of minority rule," African National Congress [ANC] secretary general and TEC member Cyril Ramaphosa said as he took his seat in the old Presidents Council next to Parliament just after 10 AM.

"Majority rule is achieved on April 27 next year," he said. Government chief negotiator and TEC member Roelf Meyer said the task of the TEC was to level the political playing field and it was not an alternative government.

The TEC had a very important function which was to co-operate with the government to ensure a free and fair election on April 27.

"It (TEC) is not taking over government," said the National Party TEC member, and co-chairman of the first meeting, Dr Dawie de Villiers before the start.

The other co-chairman was Pravin Gordhan of the Natal and Indian congresses. It was a pity that some parties such as the Freedom Alliance were not present, "but we cannot stop the process now", Dr de Villiers said.

He described the occasion as "a very important milestone to a more democratic government—away from minority rule of the past".

Mr Ramaphosa said "obviously" action would have to be taken against anyone who attempted to derail the transition process by force or violence.

The 20-member TEC was scheduled to meet for three hours on Tuesday. Its agenda included the establishment of the Independent Electoral Commission, Independent Media Commission and Special Electoral Court; nominations for the seven TEC sub-councils such as defence, law and order and foreign affairs; the TEC budget; and an International Monetary Fund loan which the TEC is expected to approve.

Other TEC members include: Colin Eglon of the Democratic Party, Alan Hendrickse of the Labour Party, Joe Slovo of the South African Communist Party and Zam Titus of the Transkei.

Representatives Address Meeting*MB0712112693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1008 GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Government representative Roelf Meyer, ANC representative Cyril Ramaphosa, and SACP representative Joe Slovo on the Transitional Executive Council address

the inaugural meeting of the TEC at the President's Council chambers in Cape Town; on the "News Brief" program—recorded]

[Text] Let's take a look now at this morning's inaugural meeting of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], where most leaders, most speakers seem to hail it as an historic occasion. One of the first speakers was the government's representative on the TEC, Roelf Meyer.

[Begin recording] [Meyer] Certainly, the TEC is the final step in a process to bring about full democracy in South Africa—it has a special task in that regard. According to the act on the Transitional Executive Council it has to prepare for elections on the basis of leveling the playing field to ensure that government can't be accused of being, at the same time, referee and player, but also to ensure that there will be free and fair elections in which all parties that wish to do so, can participate freely. Mr. chairman, the process will proceed. This is not the end of the process. The process will even proceed after the elections of the 27 April, and may we who have participated, had the opportunity to participate up to this point in this process, also continue to do so to ensure that the process goes ahead. Always forward, always better for the sake of all South Africans.

[SABC reporter Ken Daniels] The ANC's [African National Congress] General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said the establishment of the TEC was the opening of a new chapter in the history of South Africa.

[Ramaphosa] The people of our Country have achieved a victory—a victory over apartheid, a victory over the bigotry of racism. They as the people have suffered immensely to get us where we are today. The constitution of the TEC should be seen as a tribute to the masses of our people. The TEC itself has enormous tasks that lie ahead and it must immediately be firmly seized with the function of leveling the playing field and preparing our country for the real dawn of democracy on the 27 April.

[Daniels] In his address Mr. Ramaphosa referred to differences between the National Party and the ANC, as to exactly what the role of the TEC should be.

[Ramaphosa] The present National Party government, who would like to see the TEC as a mere advisory body, thus reducing it to a toy telephone—We call upon them to finally accept that the days of minority rule are over. All of us who are assembled here must refuse to become an advisory body. We must resist the attempt to reduce the TEC into being a toothless body.

[Daniels] Well today's historic first meeting of the Transitional Executive Council was held in the old President's Council chamber, the irony of this did not escape the SACP's [South African Communist Party] Joe Slovo when he made his address to the meeting this morning.

[Slovo] I believe that it is poetic irony that we are sitting here in the TEC, in a chamber built to prop up apartheid, and we are sitting here in order to begin the serious task

of destroying the pillars of apartheid. Mr. Chairperson, in assessing the point we have reached, we must have no illusions. All we really have up to now is a mountain of paper. The real test is coming. We must translate the contents of that mountain of paper into action and into implementation, and we know, Mr. Chairperson, that outside this chamber many of us will be at each other's political throats in the coming campaigns for elections—not with weapons but with words, and that is how it should be in a democracy.

[Daniels] Mr. Slovo said the TEC had a responsibility to ensure that the elections were carried out in a free and fair manner.

[Slovo] The eyes, even of the whole world, are upon us. If we can solve our problems in South Africa there is indeed hope, not only for South Africa but for the whole of humanity, because, Mr. Chairperson, South Africa as we know it is a microcosm of virtually every single problem that besets Africa and besets the world. We have an inheritance of racism, of poverty, a background of the most bitter armed conflicts and did it seem possible even three months ago that such a disparate collection of political entities and bitter adversaries could have a meeting of minds which we have reached up to this stage? [end recording]

De Klerk Says TEC Not 'New Government'

MB0712173193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519
GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—The government would resist anyone trying to misuse the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] for party political purposes, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Tuesday. Mr De Klerk was speaking during an interview before leaving for London en route to Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize. He was also reacting to a statement earlier on Tuesday by ANC [African National Congress] Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa saying that the TEC should not allow the government to treat it as an advisory body or as a "mere toy telephone."

"If Mr Ramaphosa wants to play politics, it's his prerogative. The TEC will not be a toy telephone, neither will it be the new government. I regard the TEC as an important body with an important role, but it has a clearly demarcated role and the government will co-operate with it in a constructive manner. The TEC does not belong to Mr Ramaphosa or anyone else. We have two representatives, so we are part of that body. We will resist anyone trying to misuse it for party political purposes."

He said the government would not stop governing now that the TEC was in operation. "If the TEC achieves its goal then we will have good elections."

The TEC would also have to keep its eye on the ANC many of whose supporters were guilty of intimidation daily.

Replying to how he felt about the ANC saying it wanted to wipe out the National Party [NP] in the election, Mr De Klerk said: "I also want to wipe out the ANC at the election—that is what elections are about. The ANC is in for a big surprise. We have had our one hand tied behind our backs until now because we were burdened with keeping the negotiation process on track as well as governing. That hand has now been untied and my party (the NP) will come into the election campaign with a vengeance."

Ramaphosa on Meeting TEC Powers

MB0712175293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710
GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—State President Mr F W de Klerk was indulging in a "little bit of wishful thinking" by suggesting that the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] would not have executive powers, ANC [African National Congress] General Secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said on Tuesday. He said the TEC could actually reverse a decision of the president or his ministers. "He must think again and go back to history if he thinks the ANC will allow itself to be sucked into an advisory body or a toy-telephone type body," he said. "We will not allow that to happen ... If he wishes to delude himself into wishful thinking he can do so." Asked if he foresaw conflict over the powers of the TEC, he replied: "no I don't."

The government had been urged to co-operate with the TEC to make sure the body performed the functions set out for it in legislation, and Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer had said the government would not be an obstacle to the functioning of the TEC and its subcouncils.

Mr Ramaphosa was speaking after a brief meeting in the TEC offices with British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, who he said had come on a "very significant day" in that it marked the first meeting of the TEC. "In a way she brought us luck, because the TEC meeting went very well." He said he and Baroness Chalker have exchanged ideas on the transition process, particularly on aid the UK Government could, and would extend, in the run-up to the elections. "We continue to welcome the support we get from the United Kingdom and also from (Baroness Chalker) herself because she's proved to be a true friend of all us South Africans."

Baroness Chalker said Britain's help for South Africa would be "for all parties and no parties" because it was for the people of the country. Britain looked forward to working with leaders in the TEC and the Independent Electoral Commission in the months ahead, and particularly to close co-operation in the training help that had been agreed.

Council Members Listed

*MB0812081593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2221
GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—The newly-installed Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has 16 members.

Five of the 21 participants at multiparty talks at the World Trade Centre were not present at the inaugural meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday.

The Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU] announced last week it would not participate in a body which did little to benefit Afrikaners.

The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] still has problems with the South African Defence Force, but could join the TEC later.

The three traditional leaders' delegations which participated at Kempton Park were also not present on Tuesday. They will rejoin the democracy process at its second meeting on Thursday when problems with the definition of tec participation have been sorted out.

The 16 parties already in the TEC are:

National Party; Democratic Party; Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress; Labour Party; Intando Yesizwe Party [Will of the Nation]; South African Government; Venda government; Dikwankwetla [strong] Party; Ximoko [whip] Progressive Party; Solidarity; National People's Party; African National Congress; United People's Front; Inyandza [bundle or cluster] National Movement; South African Communist Party; and Transkei government.

Commission Says SADF-Trained KwaZulu Police Linked to 'Hit Squad'

*MB0812093093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812
GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 8 SAPA—South African Defence Force [SADF]-trained KwaZulu Police [KZP] members have been implicated in a hit squad which killed several people including African National Congress [ANC] members and leaders in Natal, the Goldstone Commission said on Wednesday.

Three men, all until recently members of the KZP, have been arrested and more arrests were expected, the commission said in its fourth interim report to State President F.W. de Klerk.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said "credible evidence" of the hit-squad's activities had become known to the commission "in the past few days".

"The facts have come to light in consequence of a request by the commissioner of the KZP, Lt-Gen R. During, to the SAP [South African Police] for the latter to investigate the relevant allegations. From the police

investigation (under the direction of Brig E.S. du Preez) it emerged that the persons suspected of operating in the hit squad had received training from the South African Defence Force in the Caprivi in 1986."

As the Goldstone Commission had previously conducted an inquiry into the SADF training, the SAP invited the commission to become involved in the investigation through its Natal investigation unit.

"The evidence establishes the high probability that a hit squad consisting of five KZP policemen has been responsible during 1992 and 1993 for the murder of no less than nine people including leaders and members of the ANC," the report said.

It added that of the three arrested men, two have been suspended and one has been dismissed from the KZP. Normal criminal justice procedures will follow and will take their course under the direction of the Natal attorney-general.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that because of the seriousness of a hit squad operating within a police force, the commission considered it in the public interest to divulge some information at this stage.

"Apart from any other reasons, the implications in relation to the election make that imperative."

Further details about the hit squad could, however, not be made public at this stage because they could prejudice further investigations relating to the matter and into the possible existence of other similar groups.

ANC Reacts to Report

*MB0812105193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957
GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—Goldstone Commission disclosures of kwaZulu Police [KZP] hit squad involvement in the murder of several African National Congress [ANC] leaders underlined the urgent need for the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] to establish a national peacekeeping force and to take control of all armed formations.

This was the word from the ANC on Wednesday in reaction to the commission's fourth interim report. The Commission report said it had found "credible evidence" of a five-man KZP hit squad—trained by the SA Defence Force [SADF] in Caprivi, northern Namibia, in 1986—to be responsible for the 1992/93 murder of at least nine people, including some ANC leaders.

The ANC said the report confirmed the systematic elimination of ANC leaders and the ANC's contention that the violence in South Africa was part of a "systematic destabilisation policy emanating from elements of the security forces".

The fact that the men involved were part of a group that was secretly trained in Caprivi indicated that the hit squad was part of a broader plan of action, the ANC said.

"Statements are repeatedly made by President (F.W.) de Klerk, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and the commission of police of South Africa and kwaZulu minister of police, among others, that the conflict is one of political rivalry between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

"We await with interest to see the response of the South African Government to such abuse of taxpayers' money and direct involvement in murder, particularly considering that they were involved in the Caprivi training."

The ANC said the disclosures also raised alarm bells as to the purpose of the present training of IFP self protection units led by a former security policeman and leading IFP official.

The ANC said those involved in the hit squads, whether directly or indirectly, must be brought to book and it expected the Goldstone Commission to keep the public informed on the progress of the investigation.

"We also insist that, as soon as possible, the names of those ANC leaders and members assassinated by this particular hit squad be revealed, as should the names of those who murdered them and those who issued the instructions."

The organisation appealed to all members of the KZP to isolate and expose those among them involved in such activities.

"Now is the time to work for democracy, and a police force that serves the interests of all, irrespective of party political affiliation," the ANC said.

Commission Urges Police Retention in East Rand Townships

*MB0812093193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808
GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 8 SAPA—The Goldstone Commission on Wednesday urged the retention of the police Internal Stability Division [ISD] in East Rand townships, saying its withdrawal would probably lead to even more violence.

The recommendation, contained in the commission's fourth interim report to State President F.W. de Klerk, comes at a time of increasing pressure on the ISD, particularly from the African National Congress [ANC], to withdraw from the townships.

Expressing alarm at calls for the unit's withdrawal, commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in the report township residents were consistently at risk of death and injury.

He said the withdrawal of adequate protection would make them even more vulnerable to the mercy of roving groups of people who had already set themselves up as informal, undisciplined and unaccountable vigilante

"law enforcers", whether calling themselves self defence units or by any other name.

"Whatever the shortcomings or unacceptable conduct of members of the ISD might be, their withdrawal is likely to lead to greater and not lesser violence."

Mr Justice Goldstone emphasised that the commission was unable to, and did not comment on, the justification for the criticisms levelled at some ISD members.

"Even if some or all of the criticisms are fully justified there is no peacekeeping force in South Africa other than the South African Police [SAP] and it appears highly unlikely there will be another in the future."

It was therefore essential that the police be given support and that adequate steps be taken to ensure that they operated fairly, efficiently and transparently.

Measures ensuring increased confidence in the police required the urgent attention of the police together with the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission, the report said.

One possible way to be considered was to involve foreign experts such as the European Community police experts who had ensured wide public credibility for the commission's investigation units.

Mr Justice Goldstone said it was imperative to restore normalcy on the East Rand, adding that the commission supported steps announced by the Wits Vaal Peace Committee in that regard.

"The workshop to be held by it with the SAP, ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party and other relevant parties is the only way forward in order to find sensible and effective solutions to the urgent problems besetting those areas."

Law, Order Ministry Reacts

*MB0812095093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837
GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 8 SAPA—A Goldstone Commission finding that withdrawal of the police's Internal Stability Units from townships will lead to an increase in violence highlights the irresponsible nature of the African National Congress [ANC] demand, Law and Order Ministry Spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said on Wednesday.

"Such demands can now, more than ever, be dismissed as political posturing aimed at smearing the SA [South African] Police [SAP], obscuring the political rivalry and intolerance between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and diverting attention from the role of ANC supporters in the violence," he said in reaction to the Goldstone Commission findings.

He said the tragedy was that while the ANC attempted to shift the blame for the carnage onto the SAP, more lives

would be lost because the ANC and other organisations refused to recognise and address their rivalry and intolerance.

"Merely blaming the SAP will only fan the flames of violence, encourage attacks on the police and heighten conflict potential. Only a political solution can effectively address the underlying causes of politically-motivated conflict," he said.

ANC Rejects Report

MB0812105893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has dismissed the Goldstone Commission's recommendation for the retention of the police's Internal Stability Division (ISD) in East Rand townships.

Reacting to the commission's fourth interim report, the ANC said: "While (commission chairman) Judge (Richard) Goldstone expresses alarm at the demand for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit [ISU], he acknowledges that he is unable to comment on the justification or otherwise of the criticisms levelled against it. In such circumstances, his insistence on continued ISU deployment is unacceptable."

In its report the commission said the ISD's withdrawal would probably lead to even more violence, as township residents would be left more vulnerable to self-appointed vigilante "law enforcers".

The ANC, in reaction, repeated its call for the withdrawal of the division, saying any deployment thereof should only be in consultation with the local SA [South African] Police [SAP], peace and community structures.

The ANC said it was regrettable that Mr Justice Goldstone's report had equated policing and the SAP with the Internal Stability Units.

"The ISU is a paramilitary force that has, through its actions, come into direct conflict with many communities, reinforcing the perception that it is a paramilitary force deployed against them, not a police force there to protect and serve them. What is clear is that one of the key problems affecting the ability of the ISU to perform adequately is the poor and inappropriate training they receive. This requires urgent attention. The ISU's method of operation, entering any area without the knowledge of or discussion with the local SAP station command, taking its own decisions and actions and withdrawing or remaining without consultation, is a major part of the problem.

"This makes it both unaccountable for its actions and leaves the local South African Police answering for actions it knows nothing about, undermining its credibility with the people it is supposed to serve and rendering it impotent in the face of crises. The communities and the ANC have consistently called for community

policing, including the deployment of police who understand and live among the people they serve. It is only through the establishment of such credible policing methods that the breakdown in law and order will be addressed."

IFP Gives 'Qualified Yes' to Election Participation

MB0712202893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 07 Dec 93

[Text] Cape Town Dec 7 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] parliamentary caucus has committed itself to argue for the IFP's participation in the April 27 election, it said on Tuesday. At a special party congress in January, the caucus said it would present its case for participation, providing major obstacles to a free and fair election were met.

Following a perceived deadlock in negotiations between the Freedom Alliance—of which the IFP is a major element—and the government and ANC [African National Congress] on Monday, the caucus decided to hold a press conference at Parliament on Tuesday afternoon to put its version of events. The seven-member caucus released a statement saying the current demand of the government and ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] that the IFP should "commit yourself before we even begin to talk to you" was a bullying tactic inconsistent with the spirit of bona fide negotiations.

The caucus continued: "We insist on the government, ANC and SACP delegations dropping their unreasonable prior conditions so that the remaining key problems can be satisfactorily resolved without further delay or obstacles. The IFP remains committed to negotiations as the only viable route to a peaceful and lasting solution."

If the major obstacles to a free and fair election were removed, and this included the constitutional issue and the extent of violence in the country, the IFP special congress would, on balance, recognise the progress made and react accordingly. "A settlement on the above issues will likewise enable us, the members of parliament, to advocate to our special congress that on the basis of a genuine give-and-take it would be appropriate for us to vote in favour of participation in the elections," the statement said. The ball was now firmly in the court of the government/ANC and SACP.

The IFP position was that a negotiated settlement had to include, at the barest minimum:

- a reformulation of the constitutional clause dealing with the powers and functions of regions;
- a reformulation of the clause dealing with regions' financial arrangements;
- a reformulation of a clause to enable any regional legislature to amend the constitution in a universally

acceptable and democratic way, without the central legislature undemocratically and high-handedly inhibiting the process; and

—a reformulation of a clause to enable the next phase of constitutional development at the regional level to be constitutionally guaranteed and safe-guarded.

"These items are listed clearly to contradict the malicious propaganda that the IFP has shifted its goal posts. The opposite, as may be factually determined, is true," the MPs said.

It was a matter of the "utmost deep regret" that the proposed trilateral meeting on Monday had been scuppered by the government/ANC and SACP delegations "without cause or justification". It was inconceivable that they could have demanded any kind of commitment as a prior condition for the discussions to begin.

Caucus secretary, Mr Farouk Cassim, said he had gained the impression, from having been involved in a number of bilaterals with the government, that the two sides had often found each other only to find days later that the decisions had been recorded differently from what had been decided. Were Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer to be clear in writing as to what he wanted from the IFP it would be able to say yes or no. "But it's a cat and mouse game."

The answer about IFP participation in the election was a qualified yes, Mr Cassim summed up the position.

Buthelezi Views Peace Process, ANC 'Betrayal'

PM0212173093 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Dec 93 p 12

[Report on interview with Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Alec Russel in Ulundi; no date given]

[Text] Ulundi—As South Africa lumbers towards its first democratic election, the remoteness and apparent unhappiness of Ulundi, administrative capital of the KwaZulu homeland, seem increasingly symbolic of the state of mind of the town's most important figure.

Talking in his headquarters, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, seemed as isolated politically as his base is geographically.

In a three-hour interview, the clearest thing to emerge was his bitterness at what he regards as his betrayal by the other political leaders and the international community.

Since Inkatha walked out of democracy talks in July, protesting at being ignored, Chief Buthelezi has been branded a "stubborn spoiler". Western foreign ministers have queued up to cajole him to return to the peace process.

Most recently, Chief Buthelezi's belligerent mutterings about civil war have exasperated even the United Nations Secretary-General. But the impression of the interview was that in the interests of peace it may be time to swap "Buthelezi-bashing" for a more diplomatic approach.

To speculation that he might resign rather than compete in the elections, Chief Buthelezi would only give an ambiguous response: "I have said that if the party wants to go on board, they can expect to go on board without me...probably...but I will consider my position when the party decides."

He was also guarded about his party's membership of the Freedom Alliance, a coalition of Right-wing movements wanting a more entrenched federalism than is allowed in the new constitution.

However, he was more forthcoming when challenged on foreign criticism that he boycotted the talks at a crucial time. "I had no choice," he said. "The ANC [African National Congress] and the government were taking decisions without reference to Inkatha. There was no point in our continued participation."

But if he had stayed, could he not have bolstered the Nationalists against the African National Congress, thereby winning greater federal powers?

"They betrayed us...In every conversation I have with Mr de Klerk, he says we are on the same side. But when the negotiators go to Kempton Park (the multi-party talks) it is a duet between the ANC and the government."

He sees the President and Mr Nelson Mandela as having betrayed him. Lovingly, he recalled the days in February 1990 when Mr Mandela was released. "He 'phoned me and wanted to come and see me, he wanted to come and thank me for having played such a crucial role in securing his release.

"I (had) refused to negotiate with many heads of state. Under no circumstances would I participate in any negotiation about the future of this country without Mr Mandela."

Such comments lend credence to a popular explanation of Chief Buthelezi's position that he cannot accept his political eclipse.

But to dismiss Chief Buthelezi as a bad loser is misguided. He is still probably the third most powerful politician in South Africa. Although Inkatha's following is at most eight per cent, his standing in Natal could be up to 40 per cent. Among some Zulu communities it borders on the devotional. His free-market message is well-received in the white business community.

Moreover western governments are realising "the spoiler" has been proved right on some constitutional issues. The draft approved two weeks ago is, as Chief Buthelezi has said all summer, not federal.

"It's just like when I was learning to drive," he mused about a recent change of heart in the West. "You could be right in terms of the highway code but still be killed in a crash and everyone would say, 'He was right and he is dead'. It doesn't help much."

It is still possible the constitution could be changed to satisfy him. Last weekend, Inkatha published a list of conditions necessary for their participation in the elections. Having won more than it expected from the Nationalists, the ANC might agree to make some concessions.

If not, Chief Buthelezi left no doubt an election without his backing could have terrible repercussions. "If we have any old settlement, then down the road we could have a disaster which I think we should avoid."

While careful to avoid loose talk about civil war, he hinted that if needs be the ethnic card, the call of tribalism, could come into play, particularly if an ANC-dominated government were to victimise KwaZulu.

"If they (the ANC) come as conquerors, then one resents it, of course. No one minds following a Xhosa or a Sotho or whatever in the central government...but to take away even the home rule of the Zulus, that is not acceptable."

Great-grandson of the 19th century Zulu king Cetewayo, Chief Buthelezi is a proud man. He is also an intelligent man and does not want to go down in history as the man who destroyed South Africa. But his indignation at the way he has been sidelined is immense.

Frustrating as they may find it, if the ANC wants to minimise trouble in the new South Africa, it will have to show some acute sensitivity to the inclinations of this complex individual.

PAC To Lay Murder Charges Against De Klerk for Umtata Raid

MB0812082693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has instructed its legal representatives to lay charges of murder against the state president and certain cabinet members in connection with the defense force raid on an alleged APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] base in Umtata in October this year. Five youths were killed in the attack. The defense force found a small quantity of weapons and ammunition in the house which the defense force claims was being used by APLA for storing weapons and for training purposes.

Charges Government With 'Intimidation'

MB0712171293 Johannesburg SABA in English 1647 GMT 07 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SABA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has slated the government for "heavy-handed intimidation of national liberation movements—particularly the PAC". In a statement on

Tuesday PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani listed a number of cases where PAC activists had allegedly been abducted, arrested and intimidated during the year. He cited the arrest of 20 PAC youths in Ficksburg, Orange Free State, in February and March; the raid on PAC offices and homes of PAC activists around the country on March 25, and other incidents involving senior PAC officials. "From all these systematic abuses of the law by coercive instruments of the regime, namely the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the SAP [South African Police], a clear pattern of political gangsterism emerges," he said.

Mr Nmadzivhanani said the government would continue to "call the shots and implement its sectarian programme" until there was joint control of the security forces and until a body with full executive powers other than the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] had been established. He said the TEC, which started with its first sitting in Cape Town on Tuesday, had false teeth.

South African Press Review for 8 December

MB0812123293

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk 'Abdicated White Power'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 December in its page 6 editorial notes that by releasing Nelson Mandela and other black leaders President de Klerk "not only set about reforming the country but changed the course of its history. In essence he abdicated White power. He will not agree that he has done so, since he believes that power will be shared through the government of national unity. But nobody doubts that power is now passing from the hands of the Whites into those of the Blacks." Although De Klerk is a "courageous man" and has "undertaken his reforms with a single-mindedness that is quite exceptional," but "in the end, what has been negotiated is seriously flawed."

ANC Takeover of SABC—Referring to the appointment of Dr. Ivy Matsepa-Casaburri, a member of the African National Congress, ANC, as chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, and now the appointment of Zwelakhe Sisulu, SUNDAY NATION editor, as special assistant to SABC Chief Executive Wynand Harmse, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 December in its page 6 editorial argues "we might be seeing the start of an ANC takeover." Although the National Party government "also misused the SABC," in recent times the SABC "has become more objective." "The ANC, which has stressed over and over again its democratic credentials, should take care not to be seen to be aping its predecessor's bad habits."

THE STAR

Call for Government Patience in Fort Occupation—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 December in

a page 16 editorial declares: "The occupation of Fort Schanskop is improper, provocative, objectionable and downright illegal. There is no doubting any of that. And yet...the last thing South Africa needs now is an over-hasty thump from the fist of State." "In dealing with Schanskop and whatever else in the weeks and months to come, it is the task of the Government and its consultant-in-chief, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], to play it cool—unless and until injury is perpetrated, an eventuality that must change the rules. A little occupation of property is a small price."

SOWETAN

'Relief That Derby-Lewis Appeal Dismissed—"Without being vengeful, it is something of a relief that Mr Justice C.F. Eloff dismissed an application by convicted murderer Clive Derby-Lewis" to reopen the case on the murder of South African Communist Party Secretary

General Chris Hani for which Derby-Lewis was found guilty and sentenced to death. "Even if Derby-Lewis does not walk that last journey to the gallows, history will not quickly forget his crime."

CAPE TIMES

ANC Reshuffle To Project 'Reassuring Image'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 30 November in a page 8 editorial remarks on the "reshuffle of top positions in the ANC in the Western Cape," saying that for the ANC to "adopt a more reassuring image" to win control in the Cape, it has ousted Mr. Tony Yengeni from office. "The sidelining of Yengeni has come about, it seems, because party strategists have seen that he is associated in the public mind with ANC radicals such as Peter Mokaba, Winnie Mandela and Harry Gwala, the Natal firebrand."

Angola**Lusaka Peace Talks Focus on Military Issues***MB0712195593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] The Angolan peace process appears to be slowly getting back on track, but there is nothing definite yet. Military issues continue to be at the center of the Lusaka peace talks. Today, the meeting discussed ways to finalize the formation of a unified army. The participants also touched on the issues of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops withdrawing from the areas they currently occupy and the confinement (?of its forces) under the attentive eyes of the United Nations. Pedro Manuel, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

Perhaps an apt summary of this round of talks is that there is very slow, but steady, progress. The military commissions have begun discussing the process for winding up the formation of a unified army. Point by point, everything [words indistinct] thought from the start as being of easy solution, given that the Bicesse Accord provided the framework for the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA. Due to the secrecy surrounding the talks, no one knows exactly how some of the burning military issues were dealt with, notably the withdrawal of the UNITA forces, their confinement, and demobilization. (?It appears) that points have already been disposed of. What is quite certain is that nobody has mentioned those issues again in the corridors of the Mulungushi Hall, where the talks are being held [words indistinct] to complete the formation of the future unified army, its timetable, number of soldiers, and other relevant matters, such as is the (?reintegration) of UNITA officers. This is how the peace talks are progressing.

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye arrived here earlier this evening. He has already held meetings with the government and UNITA teams. He is expected to be dining with the Angolan peace process observers at this stage. Beye is up to date, though he may be one day behind in relation to the agenda of the talks. Tomorrow the talks will once again concentrate on the issue of completing the formation of the FAA forces.

Correspondent Notes Differences at Lusaka Peace Talks*MB0812065093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Report by Lusaka correspondent]

[Text] Good morning, listeners.

New differences over military issues have surfaced at the Angolan peace talks under way in Lusaka. The formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, its personnel, and the reintegration of UNITA [National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola] generals in the national army remain the main differences between the negotiating teams. Yesterday, the military commissions failed to reach consensus.

Chief Alioune Blondin Beye, who returned to Lusaka early yesterday evening, did not rest. Yesterday, he held separate working sessions with government and UNITA delegations, and dined with the observers. According to reliable sources in Lusaka, Beye intends to create the right atmosphere for a plenary session today to resolve differences.

The Angolan talks are moving at a snail's pace because the black cockerel is still heading in uncertain directions. A reliable source said the most controversial issue remains the right time for the reintegration of UNITA generals into FAA. The sources said UNITA only wants to integrate its generals after the demobilization of its personnel and the selection of its members for the three branches of the armed forces. Obviously, UNITA wants to keep its general staff in place. This could endanger the democratization of Angola. UNITA wants two General Staffs—one representing UNITA and another the FAA. This would pose serious risks to the consolidation of the Angolan peace process. In other words, UNITA wants to keep its General Staff in place right to the end, and its generals outside the national army. That is inconceivable.

Nonetheless, we have to wait for military issues to be finalized. Political issues need still to be discussed.

Television Reports UNITA Attacks on Cuanza Sul*MB0712205393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Dec 93*

[Text] The military situation is deteriorating in Cuanza Sul Province. The enemy has been seen moving its forces and equipment over the last few days with the clear aim of destabilizing the province.

[Begin unidentified official recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been launching a general offensive over the last few days. It attacked and occupied Quilanda District, but our forces moved toward the district capital and recaptured it. Though the UNITA forces proceeded to disperse, they have continued on to other parts of the province. We are not yet quite certain where those groups are heading, but we know they are heavily armed. It appears to me that they are bent on destabilizing the coastal portion of Cuanza Sul Province. Deeper into the province, UNITA has also continued to exert pressure on the city of Gabela. It has been looking for a weakness that will allow it to launch an attack. Furthermore, it has been strengthening its positions in Quibala and is trying to get nearer to Waku Kungo and Ebo, so our forecast is that the situation will deteriorate even further within the new few days. UNITA is intensifying its attacks on this province at a time when peace talks are under way.

Obviously, we are not just going to fold our arms. We have issued our Armed Forces specific instructions to respond so UNITA does not attain its planned objectives. We are taking measures to that end, and we would like to remind our officers that they must never forget the extreme importance of the civilian defense forces. We must continue organizing ourselves in those districts where the enemy presence is not felt. [end recording]

Botswana

Masire Returns From Washington Conference on Global Hunger

MB0612091793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, returned to Gaborone late last night from the World Bank conference on ending global hunger, which was held in Washington, D.C. Sir Ketumile was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, the MP for Lobatse-Barolong, Mr. Ronald Sebege, the leader of the Botswana Labor Party, Mr. Lenyeletse Koma, and senior government officials. The president addressed the meeting as co-chairman of the Global Coalition for Africa.

Malawi

President Banda Addresses Nation 7 Dec

MB0712190593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1810 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Address to the nation by Malawi President Kamuzu Banda on 7 December; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Banda] Good evening [words indistinct] I must (?thank) [words indistinct] [10-second break in transmission] I was [words indistinct] statement [words indistinct] which they carried out on me over these past weeks, and I must thank the doctors both in South Africa and here in Malawi for having treated me with great care and efficiency. I (?owe) [words indistinct] to God in heaven above for looking after me and for making my full recovery possible.

While I am my grateful to God for all his [words indistinct], on the other hand I am speaking to you tonight with some concern and sadness. I am sure you can understand why I am concerned. I learned with great sorrow of the incident in Mzuzu, where (?two or three) army soldiers were killed by the members of the Malawi Young Pioneers. A day or two later, I [words indistinct] these army soldiers [words indistinct] many innocent people, including one old [words indistinct] soldiers have now [words indistinct] in Lilongwe.

I wish to offer my condolences to the bereaved families of the army soldiers and to all civilians who have lost

their relatives over this period. I [words indistinct] this violence and social disorder [words indistinct]. The damage or destruction of buildings and [word indistinct] is, of course, regrettable, but unnecessary loss of human life of this nature is a national tragedy that troubles our minds [words indistinct], we have had peace and calm in this country for over 30 years. Malawians are peace-loving people.

Peace is a national (?heritage) that we have been proud of and for good reason. I can understand why emotions and [word indistinct] were high among the Army soldiers after some of their colleagues were slain. Now, more lives have been lost, and there has been much damage to property. At this time, the violence has stopped. I am relieved and I would like to thank the Army soldiers for having agreed to go back to their barracks. I ask them to be forgiving and understanding. I want to appeal to all Malawians who, I know, have been deeply shaken or shocked by these (?bursts) of violence, to remain calm and confident. I want the Army and the (?state) to work together to return to the peace that we, Malawians, have known all these years.

Ladies and gentlemen: I am setting up a national fund to assist the [word indistinct] and families of the deceased who have suffered [passage indistinct—approximately two minutes].

I have been told that the Army and the Police, with the cooperation of the Malawi Young Pioneers [words indistinct] now. I want to thank you today [words indistinct] to carry out [words indistinct] manner [words indistinct] the minister of defense [words indistinct] problem fully [words indistinct] and rectify it [words indistinct] officers and soldiers of the army. I call on the Army to remain [words indistinct] disciplined Army which has always been known for its [passage indistinct—approximately three minutes].

I [words indistinct] for the betterment of our country. I also [word indistinct] everyone [words indistinct] political solution to help the Army and the Police by (?stopping the killings) [words indistinct] and shocked the [words indistinct] to kill and loot. I also appeal to all those who have been wounded to go to hospital [words indistinct]. Ladies and gentlemen, this is all I have to say this evening. Good night.

Banda To Appoint Defense Minister To Probe Army Grievances

MB0812124093 London BBC World Service in English 0627 GMT 8 Dec 93

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] President Banda of Malawi has announced that he is to appoint a defense minister to examine the grievances of the army following recent clashes with the paramilitary Young Pioneer Movement, which left at least 20 people dead. Dr. Banda, who is in his 90's, was speaking on national radio to declare he has resumed

office two months after undergoing a brain operation. He described the violence, which accompanied the army operation to disarm the Young Pioneers, as a national tragedy.

The clashes have prompted a dispute between the government and the opposition-dominated National Consultative Council, the body which is overseeing the transition to democracy in Malawi over who controls the army.

Army Commander Pledges Loyalty

AB0812162593 Dakar PANA in English 1503 GMT
8 Dec 93

[Text] Lilongwe, 8 Dec (MANA/PANA)—The Malawi Army Commander General Isaac Yohane, has issued a statement unequivocally pledging the loyalty of his officers and men to President Kamuzu Banda and to the government of the day. Reporting this on Wednesday [8 December], the Malawi News Agency (MANA) quoted Yohane as saying he was in full control of the Army, which last week launched an operation to disarm the Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP), an armed group set up by Banda after he came into power on 5 July 1966.

The Army chief said in order to ensure the success of the exercise the existing command structure in the Malawi Army must be respected by the country's politicians. They (politicians) should also not try to interfere with the operations of the military, he added. Yohane advised people seeking information on the progress of the disarming exercise to direct them to the Army headquarters in Lilongwe, the sub-headquarters or the commanding officer of the third battalion of the Malawi Army in Mzuzu, about 300 kilometers north of Lilongwe.

The weapons being collected will be taken to the armory in each of the three places and only the officers in charge of the locations are can [as received] supply reliable information about the exercise, he said.

"The Army commander has called for the cooperation of all concerned in order to ensure that the disarming of the MYP is conducted in an expeditious but also orderly manner," the statement said.

Meanwhile, a council which had been running the country since President Banda underwent brain surgery in a South African hospital in September was dissolved after the presidency said Banda's doctors had certified him fit to continue his state functions."

Army Continues Weapons Search

EA0712225593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] The Malawi Army today continued its exercise of disarming the Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP]. Today the Army searched the sub-office of the Malawi Congress Party at (Chichulu) for weapons. The Malawi Army also

continued to recover some weaponry at the Mountain-view MYP (?base) in Kiolo district. This was disclosed to our reporter by a senior army officer in charge of the disarmament program in the south. The officer said the disarmament process was going on well in the region, although the army had assumed that some weaponry had been hidden (?out). He appealed to all Malawians to report to the army or police anyone in possession of (?those) weapons to enable the army to confiscate them.

Opposition Protests Presidential Council Dissolution

MB0712185093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Malawi's five main opposition parties have been reacting today to the announcement that the three-man Presidential Council has dissolved itself and that President Banda has taken over running the country again. The Presidential Council was set up after the president's brain operation in October, but in the last few days there have been violent scenes as the army [word indistinct] down members of the Malawi Young Pioneers, the military wing of the ruling Congress Party. Today, officials of the National Consultative Council held a meeting to discuss their attitude to president's resumption of power. On the line to Blantyre, Jeremy Skeat asked [BBC reporter] Willie Zinkhane what was decided:

[Begin recording] [Zinkhane] Well, the opposition still feels that they have been taken for a ride, and they do not believe that Dr. Banda is back on his feet that he can perform his duties. So, they were threatening to withdraw from the National Consultative Committee. So, they have been meeting the whole day today to try and resolve the matter with the cabinet.

[Skeat] Now, the National Consultative Committee is opposition- dominated. Have the opposition actually [word indistinct] now?

[Zinkhane] No, what the opposition is saying now is that if the government does not give in to their demand that there should be an acting, or interim, president, they will call for mass action for next week.

[Skeat] Now, this is an old [word indistinct] by the opposition. Are they also demanding that they are able to see the president and to see whether he is healthy?

[Zinkhane] Yes, there is (?that) [words indistinct] want to [word indistinct] with the president, but they have been blocked by the Malawi Congress Party, and they are saying it cannot be true that the president is all right, so they want to go and see him, and they do not understand why they are being blocked.

[Skeat] Has the opposition got any proof that President Banda has not made a full recovery?

[Zinkhane] Well, right now the opposition does not have any proof that Dr. Banda has recovered fully, and it is still statements from the ruling Malawi Congress Party and a few photographs sometimes you see in the newspapers.

[Skeat] Why did the Presidential Council dissolve itself? What was the thinking behind that?

[Zinkhane] The thinking behind that is that if they keep on now there is the pressure from the army and there is a lot of dissatisfaction from the general public asking for them to step down, they think if they stay on then they will be killed, because the army is still going ahead disarming the pioneers and the pioneers are being displaced now. Some of them have gone into the bush.

[Skeat] But if it is true that President Banda cannot run [words indistinct] head of state, is it that the Presidential Council are now, by dissolving themselves, hiding behind the president?

[Zinkhane] Yes, they are hiding behind the president. They will use the president as a rubber stamp so that decisions are still being made by the Malawi Congress Party, and all they want is to tell the public that the decisions have been made by the president when the president has not made the decisions. [end recording]

Government Rejects Opposition Calls for Acting President

EA0712225093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Opposition parties in the country have called on the government to implement a resolution passed by the National Consultative Council [NCC] calling for the repeal of Sections 13 to 15 of the Constitution to pave the way for the appointment of an acting president. The call was made today in a joint statement issued by the opposition parties currently attending the NCC meeting at Kwacha. They observed that according to the NCC act and rules of procedure of the council, the government has the legal obligation to implement the resolutions of the council by appropriate legislative or executive action.

Responding to the call, the government rejected the suggestion by the NCC, saying the NCC act does not give the council such powers as claimed by the opposition parties, adding that the repeal of the sections mentioned is outside the scope of the NCC.

Mozambique

President Chissano Addresses Parliament 30 Nov

MB0712184393 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 93 pp 5, 6

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic in Maputo on 30 November]

[Excerpts] Mr. President of the Assembly of the Republic, honorable deputies, honorable members of the diplomatic corps, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen:

We are once again gathered in this hall to debate and deliberate on issues of importance to our country and the life of the Mozambican people whom we represent.

But I would like first to salute on this occasion the honorable deputies, particularly the ones who have come from the provinces. I wish them a useful and pleasant stay in the beautiful capital city of our country.

Honorable deputies, I will now give you a report on the general situation of the nation relating to the period between this seventh session and the fifth held in December 1992. [passage omitted]

Southern Africa, like other regions of the world, has been the stage of political, economic and social transformations conducive to the creation of a stronger and united regional bloc to pursue the socioeconomic development and well-being of its peoples. Mozambique has not been a spectator of these events. We believe that the complexity of current economic and social programs demand all countries to become spectators and join forces in the search for greater complementarity. Our participation in the SADC [Southern African Development Community] and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] fits within that context.

Thus, we salute the coming into effect on 5 October 1993 of the treaty creating SADC, which marks the firm beginning of a new era of regional integration. [passage omitted]

Right now, 42 projects are being implemented in Mozambique as part of the SADC plan of action, 33 of which are in the transport and communications sector, five in the energy sector, two in the agricultural sector, and two in the fisheries sector. These projects have been estimated at \$2,288 billion, of which about \$1,120 billion has already been disbursed.

The country's adherence to the PTA's Compensation Board will permit the business community to import from and export to the region without the need for foreign currency. Also as part of this scheme we have participated in the signing of the treaty that transformed the PTA into Comesa, Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa. We expect and wish that this measure will contribute to increase commercial exchanges in the two regions.

However, the existence of two institutions with the same goal and in the same region, draws our attention to the need of greater cooperation, coordination, and rationalization in the relationship between the two institutions at all levels.

We would like to once again state here our wish to see South Africa integrated in the SADC. We see South Africa as a partner, which, with its economic potential

and based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and balanced cooperation, will contribute to the strengthening of regional integration.

Activity carried out in the cultural and information sector is aimed at its restructuring as a means of responding to regional tasks, to defining strategies and priorities, and to implementing several projects, namely the SADC cinema and video festival.

Honorable deputies, ladies and gentlemen, Mozambique's relations with multilateral credit institutions continued to be characterized by a very close cooperation, continual development of a healthy dialogue, and consistent support to our economic and Social Rehabilitation Program.

So much so that the reinforced structural adjustment approved by the IMF in June 1990 for a three-year period, will be followed by an additional arrangement.

It must also be pointed out that the World Bank is finalizing the assessment of a new economic recovery credit which will come into effect in 1994. Projects, however, continue to be financed, notably the renovation of roads and coastal ports, otherwise known as ROCS, the implementation of which will begin early in 1994.

Despite this assistance, we note with a measure of concern, that there is a tendency for a decline in the flow of financial resources to Africa. There are signs of a growing edging out of our continent. We ought to be aware that our country cannot be seen as an exception. We are an African country, and although we face a specific situation of a country that has come out of a war and has for the past few years been implementing an economic and social rehabilitation program, there are signs that a number of countries have reduced their financing.

It is, however, necessary that donor countries and multilateral institutions understand that a country like Mozambique, which, after a 16-year war is getting ready for general elections, that is still implementing an economic and social rehabilitation program, and is seeking assistance for the fulfillment of the National Reconstruction Plan, lacks additional resources for the normalization of the lives of millions of refugees and war-displaced persons and thousands of demobilized soldiers, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures destroyed by war.

The foreign debt burden continues to hinder the economic development of many African countries. Despite efforts made by the international financial community, much still needs to be done to lessen the African countries' debt burden. Studies conducted recently show that the continued debt rescheduling, within the framework of the Paris Club, has not been enough to alleviate the African countries's foreign debt.

Our country, in March 1993, successfully concluded the fourth foreign debt rescheduling. Some creditors chose to cancel 50 percent of the consolidated debt, and reschedule the remaining 50 percent under favorable conditions. Others only chose to reschedule the debt under favorable conditions. Despite these results, the debt package is still unsustainable for our country's economic development.

Mozambique needs more favorable conditions, such as the application of the Trinidad conditions, which consist in canceling two thirds of the consolidated debt and rescheduling the remaining one third in twenty five years, with a five-year grace period and a favorable interest rate.

I would like, however, to salute the governments of Belgium, United States, Finland, France, Netherlands, FRG, and Sweden which agreed to cancel part of the debt. We hope this example will be followed by other countries which are Mozambique's creditors.

Additional efforts should be made to reduce the "stock" [preceding word in English] of Mozambique's debt.

Mr. Chairman of the Assembly of the Republic; honorable deputies; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen, during the period between the fifth and the seventh sessions of the Assembly of the Republic, the government gave priority to the implementation of the General Peace Accord, national reconstruction, and economic rehabilitation, toward the country's development.

When we held the fifth session in December 1992, the General Peace Accord, signed in Rome on 4 October that year, and approved by this body on 14 October, had only two months of existence. [passage omitted]

Honorable deputies, to allow the freedom of movement and to make it possible for the humanitarian assistance to reach the needy people throughout the country, concrete mine disarming actions are now under way. We praise the free initiative of the people who gradually, day after day, resume their normal life, returning to their fields and producing food to feed themselves, so that they can soon stop depending on donations.

We noted with satisfaction, the people's engagement in opening roads, bridges, and runways; reconstructing schools, hospitals, water wells, and so on.

Since the signing of the General Peace Accord, we have registered a repatriation of about 450,000 refugees, the return of about 1.2 million displaced people, and the demobilization of 16,000 government troops.

These thousands of citizens, refugees, displaced people, and demobilized troops returning to their home areas or other areas of their choice, continue to need assistance for resettlement. Our State does not have sufficient resources to satisfy their needs. Hence, we have been

resorting to the assistance of the international community, both in humanitarian assistance and in the implementation of the General Peace Accord. [passage omitted]

Honorable deputies, education and health are the cornerstones for us to achieve the development that we have just talked about. Without having people who are academically and professionally trained. Without having people who are physically, psychologically, and professionally trained, it is difficult to have a sustainable and balanced development.

That is why, during this year, major actions were carried out in the fields of education and health, with a view to rehabilitating and constructing new infrastructures destroyed by the war, in order to increase the capacity to meet the current demands of the population.

Thus, since the beginning of the 1993 academic year, we have witnessed the growth of schools and students from the primary to the university levels.

In 1993, a total of 150 basic-level primary schools were opened, with improved material conditions for education at this level. Six elementary-level primary schools were opened throughout the country, thus bringing their total number to 181, with about 115,000 pupils.

In the first level of general secondary education, a total of 30,000 pupils were registered in 43 schools, as compared to 42 schools in 1992.

Likewise, in the second level of general secondary education, we introduced this level of education in Tete Province and now there are seven pre-university schools throughout the country.

Despite the difficulties facing the education sector, it was with satisfaction that we were able to register the graduation of 217 students at the Eduardo Mondlane University and Higher Education Institute.

During the same period, we received from abroad more than 700 graduates from high and university education.

We salute the participation of private individuals in education, thus expanding the school network. Thus, more than 20,000 pupils were able to have access to education. In the field of adult education, about 60,000 students attended classes, which went up to university level. A total of 11,000 students have technical and professional training, while 3,000 students received teachers' training.

We will continue to give priority to basic education in the development of the National Education System, with a view to eradicating illiteracy. We will also continue to give priority to basic education because it is this sector which suffered most under the disastrous effects of the war, affecting mostly pupils, teachers, and schools in rural areas. Thus, it is our priority to repair and construct 3,000 classrooms.

With a return of about 250,000 refugee children, it is estimated that we shall need an additional number of between 5,000 and 6,000 teachers and the government will have to budget for this. [passage omitted]

Honorable deputies, although there is a reduction in the crime rate as a whole, we are concerned over the redoubling of armed robberies in the cities, along roads, and other areas where criminals rob citizens of their property. We know that unemployment, delinquency, population growth without means of subsistence, and poverty faced by many of our citizens continue to be the main causes of this situation, coupled with insufficient human and material resources faced by the Police in extending its network action.

We must fight crime and all its causes. We cannot tolerate acts which violate the law and public order and tranquility. Thus, there is an urgent need to extend the police network in areas where it does not exist.

What is more, the government must continue to combine efforts with a view to providing the Police with human and material resources, so as to allow it to effectively carry out its mission of maintaining law and order. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, honorable deputies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, in the economic and social fields, the government centered its efforts in continuing with the adjustment measures, within the framework of the Economic Rehabilitation Program, to implement the National Reconstruction Plan.

Thus, the government program centered on the following:

- efforts to increase the value of internal production;
- actions to bring life to normal in rural areas and thus restart agricultural and livestock production;
- programs to rehabilitate economic and social infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, and notably schools, hospitals, roads, and water supply and communications systems;
- adequate preparations for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 agricultural seasons;
- creation of conditions to promote and encourage exports;
- full or partial revision of the economic and financial legislation with a view to suiting it to the present demands of the economy that we are trying to build, and also with a view to enabling the country to attract national and foreign investment.

The government is fully aware of the difficulties that the overwhelming majority of the people, particularly the less privileged, face from the measures resulting from the Economic Rehabilitation Program.

All the same, it is also true that it is only in a less inflationary atmosphere and with fewer macroeconomic imbalances that we can lay foundations for reactivating the national economy, increasing productivity, and creating new employment.

Thus, following the improvement of security conditions and because of the excellent agricultural and climatic conditions, the 1993 agricultural season produced good results, which greatly contributed toward the growth of the Gross National Product which was estimated at 5.6 percent, the biggest rate of increase over the past five years. We also know that the commercialization of the peasants' surplus produce is being hindered by financial difficulties.

The rehabilitation of the commercial network is vital for supplying industrial products to peasants and for them to resume their involvement in selling surplus produce, as a way of bringing money to the agricultural family sector, thus encouraging rural development.

The transportation and communications sector continues to show rapid positive development following the almost normal operation of the main port and railroad corridors—Nacala, Beira, Limpopo, and Maputo—and the extension of the communications network in the country. The sector grew about 10 percent, compared with last year.

The fields of construction, trade, and services also registered a positive development.

The situation in the industrial sector, however, is serious and a matter of concern for the economy and the workers in it. As a matter of fact, for the last four years the sector has been declining and in 1993 it reached less than 10 percent, as a result of the serious financial crisis being faced by most companies and the loss of internal and external markets. The diagnosis has been made, and a package of measures designed to meet the situation.

The trade balance continues to present the picture of the country's extreme dependence on foreign countries, with a level of imports of about \$1 billion, as compared to an export level that does not exceed \$150 million. If we consider that 50 percent of the imports is made up of donations, then we shall realize that the country must make major efforts, in the export of goods and services, to find our rightful place as a true national economy at the regional, continental, and world levels. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, honorable deputies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the Government action in 1994 will be principally aimed at implementing programs that will bring to normal the life of people affected by the war. The government action will also be aimed at demobilizing troops and reintegrating them into economic and social life, alleviating people's suffering, and promoting economic and social growth, particularly in rural areas, and maintaining law and order.

As part of the efforts to alleviate people's suffering, the government will carry out actions that will encourage the creation of opportunities for the development of productive and employment activities that will at the very least guarantee the self-sufficiency of the beneficiaries. Programs to bring to normal the life of refugees, displaced people, and demobilized troops have been drawn up and implemented with the assistance of the international community.

We estimate that the Gross National Product will grow by 5.5 percent and the inflation rate will be reduced by 18 percent in 1994. During this period, we also expect a positive development of the export sector will help improve the balance of payments. We expect the fiscal revenue will amount to 27.6 percent of the Gross National Product in 1994, which will cover state spending by about 44 percent.

Taking into account the fact that prospects for the growth of budget revenue in real terms are very poor, because of their very high level in relation to the Gross National Product, a rigorous austerity policy will have to be followed, with real effects in reducing public expenditure.

We cannot continue to count on the financing of about 56 percent of the General State Budget with donations and foreign credit. We shall have to undertake efforts internally to increase economic production and subsequently increase the budget revenue that will finance public expenditure. Thus, the Government has been encouraging the creation of an atmosphere that will allow the implantation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises through the establishment of the Employment Promotion Office, the Small Industry Development Fund, the Local Industry Development Institute, the Program for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, and the Consultative Office for Small Industrial Projects.

As part of the Government measures to encourage the activity of entrepreneurs in Mozambique, a study of the present fiscal burden has been concluded. This study has made it possible to note the need to revise taxes with a view to suiting them to the present economic reality in the country. Thus, the Government is now presenting to the Assembly of the Republic the draft law, which introduces changes to the Law No. 3/87, of 19 July, which defines the country's fiscal policy. The proposed changes are aimed at responding to the many concerns of economic agents and society in general, regarding taxation. These measures will be followed by the most rigorous fiscal inspections, as well as by the control of the entry of goods into the country.

Actions to restructure and privatize the state enterprise sector will continue in 1994. Of the 239 enterprises restructured by November this year, about 95 percent were sold to Mozambicans. [passage omitted]

UN Group Says Government, Renamo Confine Troops 'Slowly'

MB0712150293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Excerpts] The Radio Mozambique news desk has received a report from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] Technical Demobilization Unit suggesting that the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] are confining their troops only very slowly. One week has passed since troop confinement began. By 1900 [1700 GMT] yesterday, the two sides had only confined 2,757 men, out of slightly more than 100,000 soldiers to be demobilized. The troop confinement process is supposed to be over this month.

Yesterday, the government sent 416 men to eight assembly points. The bulk of those soldiers went to the Marrupa confinement center, in Niassa Province; Estima, in Tete Province; and Massinga, in Inhambane. Renamo confined 192 men at the Mohiua assembly point of Zambezia Province yesterday.

The government has already placed men in 10 confinement centers, while Renamo has sent men only to the

following confinement points: Mavago, in Niassa Province; Lurio, Nampula Province; and Mohiua, in Zambezia Province. In central Sofala Province, where Renamo has its headquarters, neither the government nor Afonso Dhlakama's movement had any men confined until yesterday. There are reports, however, as yet unconfirmed, that 204 government soldiers had gone into the Chibabava confinement center of Sofala Province yesterday. Be that as it may, it is worrisome that no real troop confinement is taking place in that province.

The Radio Mozambique received a note from the Unomoz Technical Demobilization Unit this morning saying that the government had confined 2,142 men until yesterday. Renamo is reported to have sent 615 men to its troop assembly points. [passage omitted]

Afonso Dhlakama's organization has confined its men in northern Mozambique so far. It has not done the same in central or southern Mozambique. The government has confined forces in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo, and Tete Provinces, but it has failed to do so in the strategic provinces of Manica and Sofala. [passage omitted]

Cote d'Ivoire

Government Issues Communique, Declares Month of Mourning

AB0712192093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television in French 1845 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Government communique read by Auguste Miremont, minister of communications]

[Text] This is a government communique. Following the death of the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, chaired a cabinet meeting today, 7 December from 1700 to 1800 at the Presidential Palace. Following this meeting, the government has made the following arrangements. First, a one month national mourning has been proclaimed effective today. During this period, flags will fly at half-mast throughout the national territory. Second, in accordance with the constitutional provisions, the Supreme Court will be formally informed by the government to recognize the vacancy of the presidency. Third, in the meantime, the prime minister and head of government has instructed ministers to conduct the day-to-day affairs of state.

National Assembly Speaker Assumes Presidency

AB0712211593 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2010 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Address to the nation by National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie in Abidjan on 7 December—live]

[Text] Dear countrymen, we learned the most cruel news of our national history this morning. The father of the nation, our beloved head of state, is no more. Suddenly, Cote d'Ivoire with all her sons and daughters in all their diversity, feel like orphans. I respectfully bow down in memory of the one who gave his life to the most noble fight of nation building. I bow on behalf of our dear fatherland and of all Ivoirians united in sorrow and mourning. I bow before the family of the head of state and those who are close to him.

The Constitution, our supreme law, confers on me, in this dramatic situation, weighty responsibilities which I fully appreciate; the responsibilities of head of state. I assume them right away; I will assume them in accordance with the will of the one who inspired them, and the country will be governed. The country will be governed for all, Ivoirians and foreigners alike living on our soil.

To this end, I am asking all and sundry to be at my disposal. May Cote d'Ivoire rally together in sorrow and mourning, in affection and remembrance, in union and collective responsibility. This is what I am asking of the country today in the name of our dear and illustrious deceased.

Opposition Leader Reacts

AB0812104593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Henri Konan Bedie, National Assembly speaker and constitutional successor of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, decided last night to assume the responsibilities of head of state right away. Mr. Bedie, who made his statement on Ivorian television last night just a little after 2000, added that the country will be governed and called on all Ivoirians to put themselves at his disposal. The first reaction from within Cote d'Ivoire came from Laurent Gbagbo, leader of the Ivorian Popular Front—the main opposition party, who would like a new constitution to be drawn up. We listen to him.

[Begin Gbagbo recording] This Article is not republican at all in its philosophical essence and we still dispute it. We will never set Cote d'Ivoire on fire because it is our common home, but good luck to Mr. Bedie. He spoke like an Army chief of staff to whom the arms have been handed over in a battalion; who takes over from somebody else and who calls on the generals, senior officers, and soldiers to put themselves at his disposal. The language he used was of a military nature and I have not known him to have such a vocation.

The fighting is not coming from us, we are the opposition. The fighting is rather from Houphouet-Boigny's political family and it is the one that must be asked to give account, it is the one that you must ask if political life in Cote d'Ivoire will be peaceful or not. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gbagbo Calls For President's Burial First, Politics Later

AB0712235593 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2052 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Statement by Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, on President Felix Houphouet Boigny's death in Abidjan on 7 December—recorded]

[Excerpts] I would like to start by saying that Houphouet has dominated Cote d'Ivoire's political life for 50 years. He has been in the forefront of Ivorian political life since 1944; in 1994 it will be exactly 50 years. When one has enjoyed such longevity and has had such an impact on the political life of a country, then one has a number of talents. I would like to bow to these talents of Houphouet because one cannot dominate the political life of a country for 50 years without being a great man; I would like to salute the great man.

I would also like to say that this is the time to pay tributes, but not hypocritical homage. Having been one of the most adamant fighters against Houphouet's politics, I believe that today my tribute is the most disinterested one because I am not expecting anything from his political heritage. I would like us to salute the memory of

the departing man, for in our region when a great man dies it is his adversaries who have the duty to salute him first. I can assure you that, when the opportune time comes and modalities are set, the FPI will participate in the funeral, the burial, and condolence ceremonies in accordance with the place to be given the party. We have no problem about this.

I saw Houphouet in November 1992 and February 1993. I was moved by one thing: his fight against death, his fight against disease. The man was seriously affected, badly affected, I would even say today—as one can draw that conclusion—that he was mortally affected. Yet we discussed the future and life with him. He was still planning for Cote d'Ivoire for the period well beyond 1995. He explained to me and gave me a rough sketch of his political plans for Cote d'Ivoire and I told him that I expect that his rough ideas would become proposals before the start of the political debate. All this is known by my friends because I told them about that.

So, here, I would like to take advantage of your microphone to salute the courage of the man in his fight against disease until the end, until the last breath because I know that he has struggled. In any case, this operation was uncalled for at his age. The fact that he accepted the operation was a sign he was struggling for life, it was a challenge for the medical profession, a challenge for the future.

I would also like to salute his family in pain. One or two days ago, I was with one of the members of his family found in such conditions that I cannot describe here. [passage omitted]

The time has now come to accompany the man to his last place of rest. I hope we will do this with dignity. But once again, we need to say that when the time comes, eyes must not turn to us the established opposition; eyes must rather be turned towards Houphouet's political family, toward the men who are too much in a hurry to share the legacy of the one that has not yet been buried. I would like to tell them that we do not want Cote d'Ivoire to through any adventures. Our last congress clearly reaffirmed that we do not want either a military or civilian adventures. We are ready to negotiate, but first, let us bury Houphouet. Let's give Houphouet a dignified, befitting, and grand burial. This does not in any way change our respective positions; our positions on Houphouet's political option, and on Cote d'Ivoire's future prospects. But for Heaven's sake, for the moment, let these men who we see in the background, stop brandishing their swords so that we may bury President Houphouet-Boigny. Afterwards, it will be high time for us to sit down to negotiate and continue to build the country.

Diplomatic Corps Presents Condolences to President Bedie

AB0712233093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2223 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Excerpt] Soon after the statement by Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie to the nation, the new head of state received the condolences of the diplomatic corps at 2030 on the occasion of President Houphouet-Boigny's death.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The new head of state, Mr. Henri Konan Bedie, received at his residence in Cocody [Abidjan suburb] the executive bureau of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cote d'Ivoire. They included the Apostolic Pro Nuncio, the ambassadors of France, Austria, United States, Mauritania, and Lebanon. On behalf of his colleagues, the dean of the diplomatic corps presented their most saddened condolences to the Ivorian people and the bereaved family through the new head of state. [passage omitted] [end recording]

French Official Hails New Ivorian Leadership

AB0812143093 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec (AFP)—France considers that the new Ivorian president, Mr. Henri Konan Bedie, who succeeded President Houphouet-Boigny, "is rightfully assuming power as head of state," Richard Duque, spokesman of the French Foreign Affairs Ministry said. "We can see that the provisions of the Ivorian Constitution have been implemented and legality respected," Mr. Duque added.

The speaker of the Ivorian National Assembly, Mr. Konan Bedie, announced on national television last night, a few hours after President Houphouet-Boigny's death, that he was assuming full power in line with the provisions of the Constitution that designates him as the legitimate successor of the president in the event of death.

"The present circumstances call for unity among all Ivorians, the French Foreign Ministry spokesman said, adding, it is up to all political forces to work together to enable Cote d'Ivoire to go through this period smoothly."

Nigeria

President Abacha, Benin's Soglo Discuss ECOWAS

AB0712234093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] As you heard earlier, the Beninois President, Mr. Nicephore Soglo, was in Lagos today on a working visit. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, received the president at the State House, Marina, where talks on matters of interest to Nigeria and the Republic of Benin were discussed. Correspondent Chris Ngwu is now ready with the details of the meeting.

[Ngwu] Both leaders reviewed existing relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic and agreed to deepen and strengthen relations in areas of common interest. The political situation in Liberia featured in their discussions. President Soglo, who is the current chairman of the Economic Community of the West African States, ECOWAS, briefed General Abacha on the community's efforts in Liberia. Non-African countries are now to be involved in ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in that country. President Soglo, in a chat with newsmen, gave the nature of help expected from outside ECOWAS countries for the peace efforts in Liberia:

[Begin recording] Assistance will come from Zimbabwe, from Uganda, and from Tanzania. We hope that it will be arriving in Liberia maybe within 10 days. So, we already, of course, raised money from the United States especially and put already \$20 million in a special fund in [word indistinct]. And I think they are going to raise (?that) to \$50 million. [end recording]

The two leaders observed that the implementation of the Cotonou peace accord, signed by the warring factions in Liberia, is now at an important stage and appealed to the different faction leaders in Liberia to help make the transition to peace, stability, and good government in their country irreversible. President Soglo, who was accompanied by his defense and foreign affairs ministers, left for home shortly after the talks. [end recording]

Non-ECOWAS Nations To Join Peace Effort in Liberia

AB0712180093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 93

[Text] Four non-member countries of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, are to

join in the peacekeeping operation in Liberia. They are Egypt, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The chairman of ECOWAS, President Nicephore Soglo, said at bilateral talks with General Sani Abacha in Lagos that the involvement of OAU member countries was to (?supplement) ECOWAS' effort to find solution to the Liberian crisis. Troops from the four countries are expected in Monrovia soon.

Meanwhile, America has contributed \$30 million towards the ECOWAS peace effort in Liberia. The chairman of ECOWAS, President Nicephore Soglo, announced this in Lagos today. He said that as a result of his meeting with some European countries in Tokyo, three other nations were expected to contribute to the fund. These are Japan, Republic of Germany, and France.

Government, Sierra Leone To Sign Cooperation Accord

AB0812105293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Text] Nigeria has expressed its preparedness to sign a memorandum of understanding with Sierra Leone to make the joint commission between the two countries functional. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, stated this while receiving the Sierra Leonean special envoy, Dr. Abass Bundu. Gen. Abacha stressed the need for the normalization of the situation in Liberia to reduce the activities of rebels on that country's border with Sierra Leone. He commended the government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to achieve stability in the country.

Earlier, Dr. Bundu had expressed his government's support for the new military administration in Nigeria. The special envoy commended Nigeria for her role in the efforts to stop rebel incursions into Sierra Leone.

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